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# BRAND'S NEW CREATIONS!

SOME OF OUR NEW SEEDLING APPLES.

THE REASONS WHY THEY ARE THE BEST.

Investigations  
RECEIVED

JAN 27 1903

Answered When we come to ..... 190

OUR experience with dead apple trees in 1857 in my father's orchard, in Wisconsin and my very large experience in looking for a perfectly hardy apple tree brought me to the opinion in 1867 that I must originate new varieties—seedlings from our hardiest apple tree, the Duchess. This opinion was confirmed when in 1873 we witnessed the general destruction of all orchard trees in this part of the state, except Duchess. We were diverted from our plans about this time by the introduction of the Russian apples, of which we procured 65 varieties in the fall of 1872 and later on about 20 more varieties convinced us that we had nothing of value among the 160 varieties of Russian apples that had been tried in our state. In 1882 after traveling more than 1000 miles in Minnesota we became more deeply impressed than ever with the necessity of producing a new and better class of apples from Duchess seeds. When gathering our Duchess apples that year whenever we saw an extra fine apple that looked to be later in ripening than the rest we left it on the tree till dead ripe then gathered them and planted the seeds. By saving the apples that ripened last we hoped to get new varieties that would be better keepers than the parent. In this we were not disappointed—nearly all of them being later keepers and many of them much better flavored than the parent. We planted the seeds in the fall of 1882. A year later we went south and was gone till 1886, a renter being on the place. When we returned we found he had mowed the little trees off each year. During the summer of 1886 they grew up from 2½ to 3 feet. The next spring we transplanted them into a single row on the west side of a field, gave them cultivation for four years, since which the ground has been pastured every year with horses, sheep and calves. They began to bear reasonably early, producing fruit that for size, color and flavor makes them the best lot of seedlings ever originated in the Northwest. We have given names to but six of them as yet, the others being designated by numbers from No. 1 up.

## Iron Life.

There is an element found by chemists known as VEGETABLE IRON. It is one of the most valuable constituents of Vegetables and Fruits.

When we come to know all about the Vegetable Iron in Iron Life we will readily understand why OUR SEEDLING APPLES ARE THE BEST. Our bodies contain some iron. Some do not have enough. The best iron for the body is Organized Iron. Organized Iron has life. Primarily it is found only in Fruits and Vegetables. One drop of Organized Iron (vegetable iron) is said to be worth more to the human body than a tablespoonful of medical iron which comes from mineral iron. The body needs but little iron but it must have that little. It gets considerable from apples and black grapes. Apples that show red coloring in the flesh contain the most iron. Apples supply Organized Iron for a longer period than any other fruit. It is the Organized or Vegetable Iron that imparts the beautiful ruddy glow to the cheeks of girls and boys. A lady celebrated for her great beauty and sparkling wit, attributed the rich color of her cheeks to the peck of ripe raw apples she ate every week. Our Cuth Davis abounds in Organized Iron. So do numbers 21 and 23. Numbers 1-2-6-8-11-12-25-33-87 and 88 contain a liberal supply of it. The Peerless, Wealthy, our new Red Duchess and Estaline all contain a good quantity. Now we see why our seedlings in this very important respect stand at the head as the best for people living in northern latitudes. Being created in this climate God has given to them the necessary elements or properties that people in this climate require in their food. Seedlings from Iowa, Wisconsin and further south do not contain so much of this very useful Vegetable Iron. We have waited twenty years before beginning the introduction of these trees that we might be sure of their value. We wanted to know all about their ability to stand cold, their ability to resist blight their ability to bear large crops of fruit and to hold it during high winds, the keeping quality of the fruit, its size and flavor. In fact we wanted to know all about them. Pardon us for waiting so long. We are going to let you have them now.

## PRICES

of Brand's Seedling Apples, unless otherwise noted:

Each.....\$ 1.00  
Per dozen..... 10.00  
Every tree warranted.

## BRAND'S No. 1.

Tree of fine symmetrical growth, medium to upright, when young reminding us of the yellow Transparent and white Astrachan. A fair grower and very hardy. It was one of the first to bear fruit for us so we think we can safely recommend it to be an early bearer. The apple is of medium size, slightly flattened, ribbed, in the sun a light pinkish red on pale greenish yellow ground. In flavor a sprightly agreeable sub-acid, rich and juicy, not too sour, but a flavor to suit everybody. Does not winter kill or blight.

## BRAND'S No. 2.

Tree a very vigorous, robust grower, forming a large top of good form. Very hardy and free from blight. Fruit large, highly colored with beautiful dark red on creamy yellow ground, sometimes splashed and striped with dark purple crimson. A beautiful apple and will be attractive in any market. Sprightly sub-acid, juicy and with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Should be in every orchard. Season late—August and September. See cover.

## BRAND'S No. 6.

This apple and tree is very much like the Duchess only the apple is smaller and keeps better. Beautifully colored and more uniform in size than the parent. One of the hardiest.

## JUDGE BERRY.

This is our Big Apple! In both flavor and size the best apple we have, or that grows in Minnesota. Judge John M. Berry, who was for 23 years one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, pre-empted, improved and lived upon the land we now occupy as our home nursery till the fall of 1870 when we bought the place from him. He was not only a man of the strictest integrity but withal a great lover of trees, flowers and fruits. We give this tree a worthy name because we think a great deal of both apple and tree. It is the most profitable tree of all the apple and crab trees we grow in the nursery.

For size and color see cover.

In flavor it is better than Peerless or Wealthy. In fact it is good enough.

Price, \$1.25 each.

Makes a spreading, open topped, strong growing tree, whose limbs will protect the trunk from the sun. We have never seen a blighted leaf on it. People who want the best should plant the Judge Berry.

At one time an Iowa nurseryman who

was visiting at our place before the apple was ripe, as he stood looking at the Judge Berry he exclaimed, "What better could the farmers of Minnesota do than to do as you did and plant Duchess seeds saved in the way you saved them." Friends, are you not glad that you have not got to wait 20 years? In growing seedlings there are too many poor ones for one great prize. We have done the work for you and found the prizes. We think the Judge Berry a rare prize.

## ADDIE.

This is from Peerless seed crossed with Meaders Red Winter, which is the best of all the Hybrids. The Addie is  $\frac{3}{4}$  apple and  $\frac{1}{4}$  crab, the grandparents on one side being Talman Sweet and Duchess and on the other sidelively Wine Sap and Siberian Crab. Size considerably larger than Transcendent, stem short, calix deep. Apple somewhat flattened, color splashed and striped with light and dark crimson on yellow ground, flavor mild sub acid, best. Season Jan. to April.

In the fall of 1900 we gathered this fruit the first days of November. It was down away from the house on a cross road, and near the road, so we had never got the fruit before in any quantity. That year we arrested a thief. He was fined \$22.00. No more apples were stolen, so we let these hang on the tree as long as we dared, even till after some freezes. They were too hard to eat till January, and in Feb. and March they were much better than in January. We kept them till April and they were still good. The tree is low and spreading, a crooked grower with very crooked, slender limbs, very strong shoulders and able to bear the loads of fruit, which it does cheerfully.

This is a remarkable little apple. Of course it is too small to be planted in large numbers, but trees are very scarce that bear large crops of apples of the very best flavor that will hang firmly to the tree till into November, and then keep good till April. We want the Addie around where we can eat one before we get our vest buttoned up in the morning, then another one while we build the kitchen fire, one or two in the forenoon, a couple soon after dinner and so on till just before bed time, when two or three of them are both healthy and agreeable. Read what we say about the great healthfulness of apples on page 1. Of all the late keepers you will like this the best.

## CUSH DAVIS.

Everybody likes to see a tree loaded down with beautiful red apples, and if

they are dappled red with a few white spots on them they are all the more attractive. Such is the Cush Davis. They grow in clusters. Sometimes these clusters of from 3 to 5 grow so large that one will be crowded off by its mates. When this happens there are always a plenty left on the tree, often too many. The tree is a rather spreading, crooked grower, with very strong joints made to hold up large crops of apples. Very hardy, does not blight, has come to stay. The great beauty of the Cush Davis, its abundant *vegetable iron*, its great productiveness, will in time cause it to take the place of the now so popular Ben Davis. Cush Davis is a better apple than Ben Davis; is a perfect success in Minnesota, while the Ben Davis is not hardy in central Iowa. How rich and beautiful a dozen or a hundred trees look when all are bending beneath a load of handsome large red apples, hanging on the tree when nearly all other apples are off; such is the Cush Davis. If you want such a sight on your place we furnish the tree and you do the rest. \$1.25 each.

## JOHN BROWN.

Named for John Brown, of Osawatimie, because it is a very meritorious little apple. It is smaller than the Duchess, but large enough to be very popular wherever known. The tree is a stout, stocky, rather slow grower and very hardy, an early and prolific bearer of fruit in season from October till mid winter. Apple rather flat, oblate-ribbed, stem short, stout, set in a narrow basin, calix deep-closed. Color mottled, striped and splashed with crimson and purplish red on yellow ground, with considerable russet around the stem. Flesh juicy, tender, melting, with a very rich, agreeable mild sub acid flavor, very rich in *vegetable iron*, as indicated by its flesh being colored and streaked with red. This is another of our seedlings that everybody wants to eat every time they see them. Why is that so? Because God has created in them the very elements our bodies need. This will be a popular variety to eat from the hand, for it will exactly suit the taste of nearly everybody. It's chuck full of goodness.

## OLIVER.

This proved to be one of the first to bear fruit. It is a small apple, nearly red, with dark stripes on greenish yellow ground, running from the stem two-thirds the length to the calix; the calix having remarkable length like that of the Estaline. A very heavy bearer.

Every other year we can depend on it being loaded with fruit. For eating from

the hand it is one of the best. If in the forenoon you pass the tree when they are ripe, you stop and pick one or two and eat them, then when you come to the house or shed and see some in a dish you take some more and eat them. In the afternoon you will eat some more of them every time you get a chance. Why do you do it? They are so good you cannot help it.

Do they fall from the tree? No; they are so good they get picked before they have a chance to fall. Season Sept. and October.

## BEACON.

This name means a signal, as "a Beacon light."

Of this lot of seedlings the BEACON was the first to bear fruit. It bore when a very young tree and bore good fruit and early fruit. Just at the time it ripens there are no good eating apples, and it just fills the bill. Tree a medium rapid grower, with thin, open spreading top, limbs of crooked growth. Fruit below medium, beautifully formed. Color a dark crimson purple, sometimes mottled, covered with a light bloom and light specks. Mild sub acid, rich and melting, with a vinous, aromatic flavor. This is a very hardy tree. Season latter half of August. It is not intended to keep.

Our systems demand acids in the summer and we get a proper amount of acids and *vegetable iron* from ripe apples if we eat them either raw or cooked when they are ripe. We should eat more raw apples in hot weather than in cold weather. The Beacon ripens gradually, not all at once, but just right so as to have a few to eat every day.

## BRAND'S NO. 13.

This tree we do not know the parentage of. We transplanted it in 1887 from a mixed lot of seedlings of our production. It made a large, robust looking tree with a thick, round top. This is a large apple, nearly white, or creamy white, with a lovely pink cheek in the sun.

In 1891 we kept some of the apples till into March. They were then in fine condition and with a delicious flavor that will cause them to be sought after. The flavor of this apple is as far ahead of the Hibernial and Ben Davis as they are better than the Wild Crab. Bears every other year.

## BRAND'S NO. 21.

Very closely resembles John Brown in both tree and fruit, although hardly as good in quality, still a good apple and very hardy. Some of the apples are a

little larger than John Brown. In flavor this apple is much better than a long list of others that are being sold in Minnesota. It is a great bearer.

### BRAND'S NO. 33.

Originated by us from a mixed lot of seeds from our cider mill in 1886. The tree is remarkably healthy, hardy and vigorous. Spreading, long, drooping branches, with shoulders so strong that all its limbs would bend to the ground under a load of fruit without breaking or splitting. But aside from the most perfect character of this tree, it was the very superior flavor of the apple that caused us to grow it for the public. It is not a handsome apple either in color or form, being striped and splashed a dull red on yellow ground. Apple flat-ribbed with calix deeply set, stem short and stout, set in a closed basin, considerably russeted. *Quality best.*

How long it will keep we cannot say for the old tree stands where the boys generally get the apples, and they like them. We think it is from Sept. to late fall, but whatever time it ripens it should then be eaten, as the time to use fruit to have it do us the most good is when it is ripe. The very fine flavor of No. 33 will recommend it to all.

### BRAND'S NO. 86.

This is a seedling from the Peerless seed planted in the spring of 1887. Its size would place it amongst the larger Hybrids. The tree is a strong, medium upright grower, hardy enough for any location. Fruit twice the size of the Transcendent, roundish oblate, slightly conical, distinctly striped, splashed with dark crimson upon greenish yellow. Fair. Flesh juicy and good. A late keeper and hangs well to the tree.

### BRAND'S NO. 88.

A seedling from Peerless. Same parentage as the *Addie*. An open-topped, spreading tree, makes but few limbs, young branches long and very slender, very hardy and free from blight. This variety together with the *Addie* and No. 86 we intend to grow largely in our branch nursery at Perham, in the northern part of the state, for the northern Minnesota and North Dakota trade. They will be found to be just what that climate needs, able to withstand cold, drouth, heat and high winds.

No. 88 is colored much like a very dark Hislop Crab and covered with a bloom. It is an early and good bearer and a good keeper. Not ripe till late in October. Fruit below medium in size. Flesh white

with streaks of red, showing VEGETABLE IRON. Juicy, tender and melting. Quality good. The fruit is large enough and the color just right to make it a very salable fruit.

### MILLER'S SWEET.

This variety was originated by Mr. Geo. J. Miller, of Richland, Rice Co., Minnesota, from 15 to 18 years ago and had proved to be a very productive tree.

Mr. Miller also originated the Peerless. We have long been looking for an early sweet apple that would be hardy in Minnesota. This is the only one we know of.

Some one has said that if you want to live to be 150 years old live on baked sweet apples and milk, largely. This is an *early* sweet apple lasting about one month in August and September. Of fair size, color striped and splashed with dull red on greenish yellow ground. Elongated-conical in form. We know of no better sweet apple for any season than this. In fact it is one of the very best sweet apples we ever tasted of both for eating from hand raw or for baking. We cannot too strongly urge upon our friends the importance of using some sweet apples several times a week.

### ESTALINE.

This is our oldest seedling. Grown from Duchess seed about 1878. It began to bear about 1884. Has been a good bearer every other year since 1884. In 1898 it bore 10½ bushels. In 1900 it bore 14 bushels, which sold for \$10.50, *cash*. It stands in grass land.

Tree very hardy and *productive*, a spreading, slow, crooked grower. The tree not calculated to please you at first, but the *fruit will* please you. Fruit fine, flavor good, color a beautiful cranberry red; the fruit comes into the market immediately after the Duchess, and its high color and fine flavor sell it on sight for a good price. Took the 1st premium at the Minnesota State Fairs in 1895 and in 1896, over all competitors.

When we say that it is very productive that word does not begin to tell it. It is ENORMOUSLY PRODUCTIVE. It is one of the best to retail 3 or 4 for a nickel. The merchants call for them at its best season to retail. They can get nothing so handsome and that retails so well. We began to grow the ESTALINE in the nursery in 1887 and began to sell them in 1889. They proved to be early bearers and heavy bearers when young and are now in bearing throughout Minnesota and in South Dakota.

Each 75c. 6 for \$3.50.